

Cloudy with occasional showers to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 42. Detailed weather report will be found on Editorial page.

## STAND BY SIMONS LAID TO FEAR OF MONARCHIST PLOT

His Signing of Allied Terms  
Would Have Led to Counter-Revolution.

MANY SEEKING THRONE

Campaign to Restore Confidence in Ex-Kaiser Is Carried On Openly.

## Germany's Progress Toward Pre-war Activities

ARTICLE NUMBER 8

Herewith is the eighth of a series of ten articles being published by The New York Herald and portraying industrial conditions in Germany to-day. The article deals with the effect upon the monarchist element in Germany of the stand taken by Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, in the recent reparations conference in London. To-morrow's article will discuss conditions in the great textile industry of Germany.

By RAYMOND SWING.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, March 14.

Had Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister and head of Germany's delegation to the reparations conference in London, signed the allied terms demanding 226,000,000,000 marks gold his action probably would have led to the signing of marching orders for a counter-revolution in Germany and the proclamation of a monarchy. Such a monarchist regime might not have existed long, but the fear of its coming was an important factor which spoke for the German rejection of the allied terms.

"The men who are most active in scheming for a royalist restoration could remain in power only by precipitating a new war in Europe. Poland would be the first nation to be attacked, and then France, the attack on France being made possible with the war materials taken from Poland. So the programme runs, and it goes further. Russia would be freed from the Bolsheviks by the victorious Pan-German State which would emerge from Europe's ruins.

"Yes, it might cost 10,000,000 more German lives through such a war and blockade," a leading German general was reported to have remarked recently, probably adding the favorite reactionary axiom: "The end of a terror were better than a terror without end."

The German monarchist is getting free play in all manner of plots and half plots. These invariably have a background in consultations and whisperings regarding the possibilities of a restoration and of war. Probably not many of these plots get beyond the stage of discussion. However, the hopes of the monarchists centre about the Hohenzollerns and the Wittelsbachs of Bavaria.

Candidates for Throne.

The Kaiser, the Crown Prince and the Crown Prince's eldest son are weighed as candidates for the throne of Germany, together with Rupprecht, Crown Prince of Bavaria. The talk of Field Marshal von Hindenburg for President of the German Republic was portentous of these conspiracies. The scheme was that during the term of his administration time would be gained for solving a delicate problem and for finding an altogether acceptable nominee for the crown.

This plot was abandoned when it was apparent that Von Hindenburg would not be elected. The Crown Prince was favored by most of the officers behind the Wolfgang Kapp rebellion of March 13, 1920, and is slowly gaining ground. The Kaiser himself has kept a small but faithful following, but he has not been named in any definite plot.

The campaign in north Germany carried on in the Kaiser's behalf has not been to restore him to the throne, but was directed with a view to restoring him in the confidence of the following he had lost. Lectures which were given secretly at first have been held openly of late.

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## REICHSTAG PRESIDENT FEARS RHINELAND WILL BE LOST

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New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, March 14.

"GERMANY, which came into being through a customs union, is to be partitioned by a customs frontier," was the brief summary by President Loeb of the Reichstag to The New York Herald correspondent here to-day, but it expresses an opinion which is gaining ground in Germany.

"France failed to annex the Rhineland, but now she has driven an astute wedge into German solidarity," Herr Loeb continued. "In the future political considerations will not weigh as much as economic ones in the fixing of frontiers. France realizes this and many of us fear that a Rhineland state will be formed, which, although formally remaining German, may become a second Alsace-Lorraine—a new apple of discord between France and Germany. For while a majority in the lost provinces also are German, yet they are lost.

"I have all confidence in the Rhineland people, but a natural gravitation would set in if the customs frontier diverts the Rhineland commerce from Germany to France. Should the French conclude a programme which would encircle the Ruhr mines, an economic empire would be established which would be strong enough to make American interests feel a competition such as they have never yet encountered."

## NO SILESIAN COUP FEARED BY FRANCE

Confident Plebiscite Will Favor Poland in Spite of Berlin Sabotage.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Pro-Germans Incite Daily Street Fighting—Import 110,000 Anti-Poles.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, March 14.

The Upper Silesian plebiscite next Sunday will be overwhelmingly in Poland's favor unless German troops there prevent the voters from using the polls, was the assertion made at the French Foreign Office this morning. Agents of the Foreign Office have lately conducted an exhaustive investigation throughout the whole of the plebiscite area.

The general impression here is that while Berlin intends to aid the sabotage in connection with the Upper Silesian voting, there is no danger of any coup d'etat, especially from the monarchists, who fear that the French will soon occupy southern Germany, thus leading to stabilize the situation in Bavaria, whence the monarchist element in Germany hitherto expected its greatest support.

With the Bavarian Gerschke (chief guards) reinforcing German detachments along the frontier and pro-Germans within the plebiscite zone inciting street fighting daily, meanwhile openly insulting allied officers and troops, it is apparent here that Berlin is responsible for the campaign of frightfulness now being waged in Upper Silesia, in the hope of causing the Polish voters to stay at home next Sunday, leaving the voting booths to be flooded by 110,000 anti-Poles voters who have been recruited from all parts of Germany.

The Upper Silesian press now acknowledges that the situation there is a serious one and is urging the Allies to increase the divisions in the area, the strength of which is greatly inferior to that of the German invaders. The generals commanding the allied forces in the plebiscite area have, however, been ordered to suppress any uprisings at all cost, while the French Foreign Office intends to demand public apologies, as well as indemnity payment for every insult offered French individuals and property in Upper Silesia.

A demand is to be made that the Berlin Government explain immediately why the police failed to suppress the demonstration outside the inter-allied headquarters last Sunday, when Socialists carried placards threatening to oust the French and the British from the capital unless the customs barrier in the Rhineland was removed at once.

## TWO BIG COMPANIES BOUGHT BY STINNES

Deal Involves Steel and Coal Mining Enterprises.

Berlin, March 14.—Control of the Siemens-Schuckert Company of Berlin and the Trans-Alpine Corporation, an Austrian company, has passed into the hands of Hugo Stinnes.

Both concerns voted to pool their interests, which comprise some of the most important steel and coal mining enterprises in Continental Europe.

## DRY AGENTS GET RUM IN COMMODORE GRILL

Head Waiter and Subordinate Are Arrested.

Peter Reager, William Darnack and D. J. Murphy, prohibition enforcement agents, went into the grill room of the Hotel Commodore last night, Reager dressed as a college boy, Darnack wearing a brand new evening dress and Murphy dressed as Dr. J. Murphy. They had dinner, and then they began discussing with Anthony Meradon, a French waiter, of 540 West 158th street, the possibility of getting a drink.

According to the Government agents Meradon, after conferring with the head waiter, John Paffrath, of Wintfield, L. I., brought them half a pint of whiskey in a medicine bottle, hidden under a tray, and sold it to them for \$4 cash. He was at once placed under arrest, as was Paffrath, and both men were taken to the East Fifty-second street police station, where they were locked up on the charge of violating the Volstead act.

The arrest caused no excitement in the Commodore, the few persons who witnessed it being apparently more interested in what was going to happen to the whiskey than what was going to happen to the waiters.

## LENINE DECLARES REVOLT IS 'PETTY AND SURE TO FAIL'

Only Two Kinds of Government Possible in Russia—Soviets or Czar.

TO STARVE KRONSTADT

Bolshevik Head, Interviewed for 'N. Y. Herald,' Calls Sailors Powerless.

SAYS MUTINY IS FOOLISH

Cannot March Over Melting Snow and in Petrograd Can Get No Food.

By CAPT. FRANCIS McCULLAGH.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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Reval, March 13.—The situation in Kronstadt, where the Russian Social Revolutionists are still holding out against the Bolsheviks, remains unchanged. The possibility of the city and fortress being cut off by the Reds and starved into submission is not alarming the leaders.

A radio despatch has just been picked up in which the Kronstadt revolutionary leaders protest against the murder of women and children with bombs dropped from Red airplanes flying over Kronstadt.

The New York Herald correspondent in Moscow, telegraphing from that city, says Lenin is cheerful and feels safe in his Kremlin stronghold, having no fear of the Anti-Bolshevik uprising. He telegraphs the following interview with the Soviet Premier:

Can Only Starve in Petrograd.

"What can they (the revolutionists) do if they take Petrograd? Only one thing—starve. They will have a famine city on their hands, and we shall have more food for Moscow, as more supplies are coming in from Kuban and Siberia, and for a short time we will no longer have to feed Petrograd, which has of late been a strain on our resources, owing to its remoteness from the grain districts. [A Constantinople despatch dated March 13 says the province of Kouban (Caucasus) is in revolt, and that the Reds are withdrawing their armies from Georgia and the Ukraine.]

"This shortage of bread and fuel and the transport difficulties are due to the fuel famine. Despite all our efforts, Petrograd's food position became acute recently, and there is genuine starvation in the suburbs of that city.

"An advance on Moscow (by the revolutionists) over the melting snow and swampy ground, and because of the torn up railroads and devastated country, is impossible. The sailors at the head of this foolish mutiny at Kronstadt will lose sight of the Gulf of Finland, and will provision themselves for such a hard march through districts affording them no food? And we shall see that there is no food there.

"If they accept supplies from foreign Powers they brand themselves at once as traitors to Russia and the whole country will rise against them, just as it rose against Denikin and Kolchak.

"I believe that there are only two kinds of government possible in Russia—a Government by the Soviets or a Government headed by a Czar. Some fools or traitors in Kronstadt talked of a Constituent Assembly, but does any man in his senses believe for a moment that a Constituent Assembly at this critical, abnormal stage would be anything but a bare garden.

"Some people in America have come to think of the Bolsheviks as a small clique of very bad men who are strutting over a vast number of highly intelligent people who would form an admirable Government among themselves the moment the Bolshevik regime was overthrown. This is a mistake, for there is nobody to take their place here, but they are everywhere else. Nevertheless, they have already displayed their total incapacity for rule.

Case of Discontent.

"This Kronstadt affair in itself is a very petty incident. It no more than breaks the back of the revolutionists than the Irish disorders are threatening to break up the British Empire. It is simply a case of discontent among some foolish sailors, and the discontent is being utilized by some Czarist officers, reactionaries, Mensheviks, Social revolutionaries and foreign Powers. Behind them all, I know, is the collective, unconsciously crafty and profoundly hostile intellect of the whole capitalist world, which would sooner see 10,000,000 deaths in Russia than the continuance into the next stage of the sole socialist State in the world.

"But I can't say much for the common sense of the people who fabricated this particular plot. To seize an isolated island, containing very little food, and absolutely dependent for all its supplies on Russia, was a foolish thing to do, although, to be sure, it was only a part of a much larger plot which mislaid fire everywhere else. Nevertheless, I know the appalling strength and unscrupulousness of capitalism, and I

Continued on Third Page.

## Soviet Army Reported Moving Against Poland

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—The *Atlanblad*, a Riga correspondent says to-day that from eighteen to twenty Bolshevik divisions, with artillery and an aviation corps, are advancing against Poland in the districts of Smolensk, Vitebsk, Orsha, Molliev and north of those places. Near Polotsk, northwest of Vitebsk, cavalry divisions, with light artillery are advancing, with the object of a rapid attack in the direction of Vilna, the correspondent adds.

A London despatch of March 11, referring to the recovery from his illness of Adolf Joffe, head of the Russian Soviet peace delegation in Riga, said, the Russo-Polish peace conference would be resumed, with the possibility of peace being signed by Easter.

## LAWYERS TO BARE STILLMAN INCOME

Justice Would Like Light on Banker's Means for Purpose of Fixing Alimony.

DENY SETTLEMENT TALK

Persons Close to Counsel in Divorce Suit Disagree on Principals' Intentions.

The hearing on motions involving alimony and counsel fees in the divorce action brought against Mrs. Anna U. Stillman by James A. Stillman, president of the National City Bank, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock before Justice Joseph Morschauer in the Supreme Court at White Plains. One of the important matters that it is expected will be disclosed during the hearing is certain information relative to Mr. Stillman's income, attorneys for Mrs. Stillman contending that it is more than \$225,000, as stated by his counsel. Mrs. Stillman has asked for \$10,000 a month alimony and \$25,000 court fees.

It was learned yesterday that Justice Morschauer, on March 5, when attorneys for both sides appeared before him to argue motions, gave permission to Mrs. Stillman to amend her answer to her husband's complaint. In the amended answer it is understood that Mrs. Stillman named one correspondent, a woman well known in New York society. It has been reported that she would name others. According to reports last night it is understood that Mrs. Stillman and her children are staying at a hotel in Lakewood, N. J., but no statement has been forthcoming from her. It is likely, however, that her lawyers will make a statement within a short time.

Numerous reports concerning the possibility of the withdrawal of the divorce action were current yesterday both in White Plains and in Poughkeepsie, where the suit was started originally. It was learned in the latter city that attorneys for both sides are carefully considering the matter and may reach the conclusion that the interests of both Mr. and Mrs. Stillman would best be served by discontinuing the action.

There is some possibility, too, that the hearing before Justice Morschauer may be postponed.

According to a man who is usually well informed regarding the plans of Mr. Stillman's attorneys, the notoriety that the case has met with has induced the attorneys to attempt to hold the case in abeyance until the public has forgotten it. When he was asked if there had been settlement he said:

"Certainly not; I am certain that both sides will see it through."

The hearing before Justice Morschauer today is the result of motions made by the attorneys on March 5 and the obtaining of the order to show cause last Friday afternoon by counsel for Mrs. Stillman. Neither Mr. Stillman nor Mrs. Stillman is expected to be in court, but attorneys for the former hope to compel an examination of his books, or obtain a personal statement from his counsel, in order that information may be obtained regarding his income. It is understood that the court desires this information to guide him in fixing the alimony to be paid Mrs. Stillman and the fees for her attorneys.

Persons close to the array of counsel assembled in the action declared that the lawyers believe the evidence on both sides is of such a nature that if it materializes in court the best that can be hoped for would be a draw, which means that no divorce would be granted. Such a procedure, it was asserted, would accomplish just what both Mr. Stillman and his wife are seeking to avoid—an exposure of their marital difficulties in the public press, with nothing to gain and everything to lose. The position of Guy Stillman, 28 months old, who has been made co-defendant with his mother in the action, in such a contingency also was considered.

Although Neel, Anable, Fuller & Sullivan, attorneys for Mr. Stillman, and

Continued on Second Page.

## \$3,000,000 SAVED STATE IN JOBS TO 'GOOD FELLOWS'

2,000 Political Sinecures Lopped Off by Miller's Economy Axe.

BUDGET IS \$133,481,610

Estimate Is \$11,733,295 Less Than Total Expenditures Last Year.

ALL OBLIGATIONS MET

Appropriation Bill Is \$98,498,115, Including Bonus and Sinking Fund.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,  
Albany, March 14.

Nearly \$3,000,000 is the price New York State has been paying to political job holders who will end their public career on or before July 1. There are 2,000 of them and they will have to seek other work the beginning of the next fiscal year, because Gov. Miller insisted on carrying out his economy pledges. They are the State employees who held their positions merely because they were good fellows and had the endorsement of some political boss.

These figures were made known to-night by Senator Charles J. Hewitt and Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinnis, chairmen of the Senate and Assembly finance committees, in joint statements issued on the introduction of the annual appropriation bill. The budget is estimated at \$133,481,610, or \$11,733,295 less than the total State expenditures last year and about \$80,000,000 less than the departments and institutions asked. The appropriation bill itself totals \$98,498,115, including besides the fixed items for the support of the government the amount necessary for the sinking fund and for the soldiers' bonus bonds.

Senator Hewitt said the reduction was accomplished in spite of the fact that the budget makers were confronted with the necessity of "meeting increased and unusual expenditures approximating \$16,000,000," which had to be taken care of "either because of court actions, agreements with other States such as the New York and New Jersey tunnel, or obligations incurred under laws passed by our own Legislature."

"But we have provided for all these," said the statement of the finance chairmen, "and still reduced the total appropriations by approximately \$12,000,000. This result, of course, could have been accomplished only by the most drastic action, but by taking it we do not believe there has been any impairment of the State's service. In fact, we believe time will show that it has been vastly improved."

"One of the first things we did was to inform every department head that we proposed absolutely to ignore their requests where they called for increases over last year's appropriations. We said that we were looking for decreases and that they must find them and if they didn't we would. We have abolished whole departments, the aggregate of the appropriations for which in 1920 were \$991,532, by consolidation in other departments and by weeding out employees in others and reducing the operating expenses we saved \$4,400,000."

The appropriations for construction aggregated \$12,526,716, a decrease of \$3,893,334 over last year. They include \$5,000,000 for the New York and New Jersey vehicular tunnel, \$845,000 for Sing Sing prison and \$290,510 for charitable institutions. Gov. Miller already has signed an emergency deficiency bill for \$725,830, and there is yet to be \$1,374,460 for the highway bill, which will total \$11,059,616. Appropriations necessary for the reorganized tax department, the public service commission, the transit commission, the industrial commission and the extra troops for the State police are not included in the annual appropriation bill, although they are figured in the budget estimate. The total is \$14,883,649.

## ETHER RESTORES VOICE OF AERO FALL VICTIM

Long Island Doctor Solves Problem at Boston.

Boston, March 14.—Administration of ether to Ernest Young, former British aviator who is under detention here pending an investigation by immigration officials as to his citizenship, brought back his lost power of speech, it was announced to-day.

After being shut down in a plane behind the German lines Young became speechless. He subsequently recovered the use of his tongue while in a prison camp. He tumbled from his plane here a week ago and physicians found that again he could not talk.

Dr. Albert Murphy, attached to the medical staff at a Long Island institution, conceived the idea of ether treatment after he had learned some of Young's history. Young began to talk as soon as he came out of the ether.

## POLICE KEEP RIOTERS FROM VIENNA GHETTO

Actress Whipped in Outbreak Against Jews.

VIENNA, March 14.—The anti-Semitic riots last night did more damage to plate glass than to human beings. The Frenchness of the police in holding the bridges kept the crowds from the ghetto. The rioters then vented their wrath on the windows of the Jewish restaurants, wrecking them and beating the Jews who were inside.

Sari Falak, a Hungarian actress, was dragged from an automobile and whipped. Most of her clothes were torn from her body. The leaders of the riot said that the movement is directed against foreign profiteering Jews, not Vienna residents.

## U. S.-Spanish War Mascot Made P. M. in Porto Rico

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., March 14.

CORNELIO D. VARGAS was nominated by President Harding and confirmed by the Senate to-day to be postmaster at Guayama, Porto Rico, and incidentally there came to light a bit of romance that harks back to the days of the Spanish-American war.

At that time the Fourth Ohio Infantry was stationed in Porto Rico. Vargas was adopted as a mascot and when the troops returned he was taken to Ohio. While a member of the Ohio State Senate, President Harding introduced a resolution by which State funds were appropriated for his education. When this was completed Vargas obtained a position in the Columbus post office.

Through the years Vargas had an ambition to go back to his home town as postmaster. Knowing that, President Harding fulfilled the wish.

## NEGRO CONFESSES SLAYING ORGANIST

Feeling Runs High in Perth Amboy When Arrest Is Known.

TROLEY MAN FINDS CLUE

Husband of Victim Hears Details of Crime—Prisoner Held in New Brunswick.

George Washington Knight, 22, a negro, who came north five months ago from Newport News, Va., is in the Middlesex county jail at New Brunswick, N. J., charged with the murder of Mrs. Edith Marshall Wilson, young organist of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church in Perth Amboy.

Following his arrest just before noon yesterday—less than thirty-six hours after Mrs. Wilson's mutilated body was found near her home—he was taken before Arthur E. Graham, City Clerk at Perth Amboy, where he swore to a signed confession in the presence of several witnesses.

Not wishing to run the risk of a jail storming—as soon as word got out that a negro had been arrested for the slaying, Perth Amboy citizens began to jeer other negroes off the streets—Prosecutor Joseph E. Stricker and Neil Tonnerson, chief of the Perth Amboy police, hurried their prisoner to the stronger lockup at New Brunswick. An extraordinary session of the Grand Jury will be called Friday to indict him for first degree murder, and the prosecutor is prepared to try the case some time next week.

Car Conductor Helps Arrest.

Knight's speedy arrest was the result of the wide publicity given the case by the newspapers and of the observation of Howard Hauser, conductor of a trolley car that runs from Perth Amboy to Keyport. Reading of the case in yesterday morning's newspapers he remembered that a negro, his clothes splattered with mud and stained, boarded the car on the trip leaving Perth Amboy at 11:19 Saturday night. He remembered him particularly because the negro appeared to be nervous, shifting from seat to seat several times on the trip, and because he did the entirely unheard-of thing of tipping the conductor a quarter. He noted that the negro, whose face was more or less familiar from other trips he had made, got off at the hamlet of Cliffwood, near Keyport.

Hauser told his suspicions to his brother-in-law, Ash Mount, who is chief of the Keyport police. With his relation and several men Hauser went to Cliffwood. They searched a row of shacks tenanted by negroes, who work in the brickyard, which is Cliffwood's principal industry, and in one of the shacks found Knight, still wearing the stained clothes. Chief Mount locked him up in the Keyport jail, and sent word to the County Prosecutor and the Perth Amboy authorities.

They put the man through a vigorous third degree, which ended in a confession, according to Mr. Stricker. The confession identified the prisoner as the man who separated himself from a group of four in the vicinity of the murder, and followed Mrs. Wilson, up Centre street toward her home. The three other negroes were found and taken in custody as material witnesses.

Knight actually did take Mrs. Wilson's wrist watch and two diamond rings, the authorities learned. The rings he gave to a negro woman as a present. They were recovered by a constable who was with him Saturday night, for 12 Sheriff Wycoff found Faith and pawned the watch, but he obtained the ticket from Faith.

Husband Hears Confession.

In his signed confession Knight relates that he and the three others arrived in Perth Amboy by trolley about 7 P. M. Saturday. They went to a store they knew of, where they each bought a pint of gin. This consumed, they roamed around the town. Knight could not recall where he was at the time the four started arguing about some change, but he knew he left the others and started ambling around alone. He said he remembered running into a woman, seeing her, struggling with her and finally dragging her off the sidewalk to the shadow of a board fence and stacking her. He next remembered getting

Harvey Wilson, eldest and youngest son of Mrs. Wilson, who was being escorted from her in Manhattan, was present while the prisoner was being taken to the jail and at his arraignment before Acting Recorder Stephen F. Montgomery, who held him without bail. Mr. Wilson did not know of his wife's fate until he read the Monday morning papers. He had stayed Sunday night in the Harvard Club, which accounted for the inability of Perth Amboy authorities to notify him.

## RAIL EMPLOYEES FIGHT CANT PAY; ROADS STAND PAT

New York Central's 23,000 Unskilled Men Decide to Reject 13 Cent an Hour Reduction To-day.

ERIE REDUCES FORCES

Jersey Central Stuns Maintenance of Way Branch by Sweeping 25 Per Cent Decrease.

3,000 Marine Equipment Employees Notified of 15 to 23 Per Cent. Reduction. Effective April 20.

Flat refusal to accept a cut of 18 cents an hour in their pay will be made this morning by representatives of the 23,000 unskilled workmen employed by the New York Central Railroad in answer to the road's announcement one week ago that it must slash wages to the bone. It is the desire of the representatives of the men that they get their case before the United States Railroad Labor Board in the shortest possible time. Flat refusal, they intimate, to take any reduction at this time is the best and swiftest way.

The New York Central, of course, will put the announced decreases into effect on April 1. The men will appeal immediately to the United States Labor Board, and in this manner a full and free hearing of the entire problem will be gotten into the record. It has been unofficially agreed between both sides that the first representative case that gets before the United States Railroad Labor Board shall be used as a test case, and it is considered altogether likely that this case will be that of the New York Central, whose position is typical of every large road in the East.

Four Important Developments.

Developments yesterday in the campaign of railroad executives to cut a dollar a day from the wage of every employee were:

Employees on marine equipment were notified that wages in effect April 20, 1921, before the last increase granted by the Labor Board, will be reestablished April 20, 1921.

Jersey Central maintenance of way employees were notified of a cut in wages of 10 to 17 cents an hour, or approximately 25 per cent, which will go into effect April 1.

The Erie Railroad inaugurated a plan of reducing expenses by cutting operating forces all along its line.

Officials of the Railway Executives Association were summoned by wire to appear before the United States Railroad Labor Board in Chicago to justify their stand against the national agreements, the war time measure they say has greatly increased operating costs.

With railroad executives, managers' associations and union officials holding separate conferences throughout the day, and with anything but an amiable split shown by both sides at the joint conferences, the labor problem, brought to a slimmer last week by the announcement that \$1 a day must be cut from the pay of every employee, came to a boil.

It is conceded, both by the railroad men and by the union labor leaders, that the confusion and differences of opinion between the roads and the men employed by them is such that any effort to settle the matter by the